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### INSECT, PLANT DISEASE, & WEED SCIENCE NEWS [No. 89-18] [October 10, 1989]

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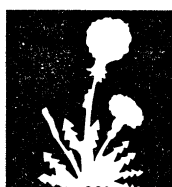
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# INSECT PLANT DISEASE WEED SCIENCE

# NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY (WEED SCIENCE) UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN,  
EAST CAMPUS 68583-0915 PHONE 472-1527 or 472-1544

No. 89-18  
October 10, 1989

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- 1990 Crop Protection Clinic Schedule
- It's Not Too Late
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## 1990 Crop Protection Clinic Schedule

The dates and locations for the 1990 Crop Protection Clinics have been set. As in the past, we will continue the format of 15-minute presentations with time for questions. Entomologists, Plant Pathologists, and Weed Scientists will be presenting the latest information. Commercial applicators are reminded that the 1990 clinics will be used to re-certify applicators in several categories. More details on the clinics will be available in our November newsletter.

Date	Location	Meeting Place
January 8	Lincoln	Lancaster Extension Office
January 9	Norfolk	Villa Inn
January 10	Fremont	Holiday Lodge
January 11	Auburn	Arbor Manor
January 12	Deshler	Legion Club
January 16	O'Neill	Legion Club
January 17	Broken Bow	Elks Club
January 18	Hastings	Holiday Inn
January 19	York	TBA
January 23	Scottsbluff	Panhandle Res and Ext Ctr
January 24	Ogallala	Holiday Inn
January 25	McCook	McCook Community College
January 26	Holdrege	Ag Center

## It's Not Too Late

A relatively hard freeze need not shut down weed control activities. A lot of our tough weeds thrive when temperatures are



in the 40's and 50's in mid to late fall. Here are some weed control operations that can be done during the next four to six weeks, weather permitting:

--Make herbicide applications for pennycress and downy brome control in established alfalfa. Karmex, Sencor/Lexone, and Sinbar should be applied to dormant alfalfa.

--Treat musk thistle with Tordon or 2,4-D + Banvel. Use Tordon 22K at 6 to 8 ounces for November applications.

--Apply herbicides to vigorous fall growth of Canada thistle, field bindweed, and leafy spurge. Use 2,4-D, Banvel or Roundup, or combinations of any two of the products. In garden spots, limit use to Roundup and 2,4-D.

--Apply turf herbicides for dandelion, chickweed, ground ivy, henbit, shepherdspurge, and other winter annual weeds in lawns. Combination products that contain 2,4-D, mecoprop, and dicamba control most troublesome broadleaf weeds.

--Clean up and winterize sprayers for storage.

--Store liquid pesticides that might be damaged by freezing in a heated building. The pesticide label provides guidelines for protection against low temperatures when applicable. Dry forms in labeled paper bags should be protected from moisture by placing in plastic bags.

#### Control Alfalfa Now - No-Till in '90

Eventually alfalfa stands become unproductive and the land must be rotated to another crop. Plowing is an expensive and sometimes not completely effective way of killing alfalfa. Killing the alfalfa with herbicides is more economical than plowing, is very effective, and leaves the soil less subject to erosion. An economical, consistent alfalfa control treatment is a combination of 1 qt 2,4-D (4 lb/gal) + 0.5 pt Banvel per acre. The herbicide approach will cost \$6.00/A + application cost compared with \$10.00-\$15.00/A for plowing.

Fall is an excellent time to kill alfalfa with herbicides in preparation for next year's row crop. Make sure the alfalfa has at least 4" of green top growth. The month of October is a good time to treat. Next year a row crop can be planted no-till or with minimum seedbed preparation.

*Alex Martin*

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*Bob Stougaard*

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